

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, Three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy, 5 Cents.

Three Copies, 15 Cents.

Five Copies, 25 Cents.

Ten Copies, 50 Cents.

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

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The HERALD is published every Wednesday, at Five cents per copy; \$5 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 15th and 22d of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. Our Foreign Correspondents are particularly requested to send all news and particulars by mail.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII No. 210

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Duke's Men.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TWO TO ONE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NORMAN LESLIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HUNCHBACK OF LAMETH.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSIUM, Broadway.—LIVING THEATRE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 51 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 44 Broadway.—BALLETS.

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 43 Broadway.—THE COQUETTE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

New York, Sunday, August 9, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that our forces occupy Beverly Ford, thus further protecting the line of the Rappahannock. No new movements of either army are reported.

A number of our soldiers, while going from Washington to the front yesterday with their wagons, were obliged from the severe heat to lag behind the train. Mosby's cavalry pounced upon and captured them. Our cavalry followed, recovered a portion of the stores, and at last accounts were pursuing the rebel guerrillas.

The President is determined to carry into force his recent order relative to the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are now in prison at Charleston. All other prisoners, whether white or black, treated by the enemy in a manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men in our hands as those here referred to. Mr. Lincoln is determined that negroes in the military and naval service shall be regarded on the same terms as white men.

The extracts which we give to-day from the Southern papers will show how desperate was the emergency which called forth Jeff. Davis' recent appeal to the rebel army. The Richmond Sentinel implores fathers and mothers to beseech their sons, and wives to go down on their knees to their husbands, to return to their duty in the ranks. Desertion and straggling are denounced with a vehemence which proves the frequency of these acts on the part of the wearied and disheartened soldiers.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, has called the Assembly together for the 17th instant, deeming the present an important crisis requiring all the energies of Alabama.

The steamship Hibernia passed Cape Race last evening, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult. She does not bring much news relative to the American question, except the fact that the ships Alabama, from New York bound for Shanghai, and the Conrad, from Montevideo to New York, were both destroyed by the pirate Alabama. Rebel stock fell two per cent on the 29th. Jeff. Davis has appointed a rebel agent at Cork to look after the shipping interests of the confederacy, no doubt, at that starting point for the mails, &c. The London journals have little to say upon our affairs, except the Globe, which argues that General Lee's army is as good as ever for mischief.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia off Cape Race yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 31st ult., two days later than the accounts previously received.

The war panic of Paris, growing out of Polish affairs, had subsided, and it was believed that the questions at issue would be settled by diplomacy.

The London market was easier, and American securities buoyant. In the Liverpool market cotton had advanced one halfpenny, while breadstuffs were dull, with a decline in the price of corn. Provisions were steady.

Accounts from Santa Fe state that the French have abandoned the city of Mexico; but the report is doubtless devoid of truth.

The steamship Georgia, from New York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sable Island on the morning of the 4th inst., during a dense fog. Her passengers and her baggage were taken to Halifax by the revenue cutter Dartmouth. There was little chance of saving the ship. The Georgia was aground off Nantuxet on the 4th inst., but came off after throwing overboard part of her cargo.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Joseph Marshall, convicted for assaulting and robbing a colored man, named

Charles Jackson, on the 15th of July last, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. Patrick Sweeney, convicted of riot, in consideration of his previous good character, received the light sentence of three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. John O'Hara was sent to the State Prison for three years, for picking the pocket of Mr. Morris O. Roberts of a silver watch, while standing with a crowd in front of the City Hall, on the 13th ult. Richard Lynch, who had previously pleaded guilty to a charge of riot in the Court of Special Sessions, for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten months, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing from the Colored Orphan Asylum, and was remanded for sentence. Patrick Monahan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery committed on the second day of the riot; he was remanded for sentence. Several cases of indictments for arson in the first degree, and for assault and battery, were ordered to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Thomas Conner was allowed to put in a plea of petit larceny on an indictment charging him with having stolen several articles of household furniture, valued at \$60, from the house of Mr. James S. Gibbons. Dennis Welsh, an Irishman, thirty-one years of age, was tried on an indictment for grand larceny, which charged him with having stolen a mattress, valued at \$40, from the house of Mr. James S. Gibbons. The testimony was very inconclusive, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The Court stands adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The rebels have between five and six hundred Union commissioned officers in their hands, while our government has over a regiment of the same class of prisoners of war now on Johnson Island, in Sandusky harbor, Lake Erie. Nine prisoners were drafted in Philadelphia, and eleven prisoners had the same luck in Rochester.

The Philadelphia colored regiment, which is encamped at Chelton Hill, has marching orders for Charleston.

The stock market was dull yesterday, and lower in the early part of the day, but better afterwards. Gold fell to 120 1/2 and advanced to 120. Money was easy; it was offered at all the leading brokers at 6 per cent, and the bulk of the loans was at 6.

The Rebellion from a Rebel Point of View.

The evidences that the rebellion is in extreme rapidity accumulating. Jeff. Davis now considers his case so hopeless that he discards all hypocrisy, and, for almost the first time, himself reveals to the world the terrible situation of his bogus confederacy. The damaging effect of his recent proclamations, both at home and abroad, cannot be over-estimated. It has been the fashion in Europe to laugh and sneer at our accounts of the losses and the demoralization of the rebels, and to pretend that all the reports of the Northern press and the Union generals were either gross exaggerations or base fabrications. What will these sympathizers with treason say when they read Jeff. Davis' proclamations and the general order of General Lee? What will they say when they find that the rebel President himself acknowledges that his fortunes are even worse than the Northern journals have ever painted them? What will they say when they see the total failure of the rebellion even from a rebel point of view?

In his proclamation appointing a day for fasting and prayer Jeff. Davis speaks of his "suffering country," of the "trials and reverses" which have befallen him, and of "the anguish and sufferings of defeat." In his address to the soldiers of the rebel States he describes the Union forces as "unduly elated with their recent successes," and as "gathering heavy masses for a general invasion." The rebel confederacy he depicts in anything but attractive colors, and pertinently asks in his proclamation: "Has not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their fellow men, to their country and to their God?" Again, in his appeal to the people, he says: "The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders." What sort of a confederacy must that be where a whole army of so-called "patriots" have deserted their posts, and where so many of the people have become such "worshippers of gain" and so "unmindful of their duty" that a just God has withdrawn His protection from them and visited them with His righteous displeasure?

The indiscriminate conscription which Jeff. Davis recently ordered, and the "order" of General Lee begging his deserting soldiers to rejoin the army, ought to satisfy foreign colorists of the Confederate enthusiasm and discipline that they had better reserve their praises for those who better deserve them. What will the sticklers for military etiquette and honor think of the course of the rebels in using their captured soldiers before an exchange is effected? What will they think of the order limiting the furloughs of Pemberton's men, who cannot be exchanged because the balance of prisoners is largely against the rebels? What will they think of Jeff. Davis' general pardon and amnesty to all "deserters," to all men and officers "absent without leave," and even to those "who have been accused and those who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence" for these heinous military crimes? This is not the discipline of a regular army. It is the discipline of a desperate bandit. It is the last effort of a petty tyrant, who scrapes up the refuse of the nation and opens the prison cells of malefactors in order to make a final stand with something like the semblance of an army. We have already beaten the proudest and best soldiers of the "confederacy," and now we have only to contend with the deserters, with the skulkers, with the unwilling conscripts, or with poor boys, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, like those impressed for the defense of Richmond. The remainder of our task is, therefore, comparatively easy. Our veteran armies will scatter these new levies like chaff. The army of Lee and the defenses of Charleston are now the only bulwarks of the rebellion. We can trust General Gillmore for the latter. Will General Meade and the Army of the Potomac take care of the former?

"The anguish and sufferings of defeat" appear to have turned the minds of the rebel leaders towards peace by submission. One of the most singular points of Jeff. Davis' appeal is his angry and bitter assertion that "the men who now rule in Washington" do "not dare to make peace, lest they should be hurried from their seats of power." This evidently refers to the mission of Vice President Stephens, which, as it now seems, was not to be confined to "humanitarian measures" alone, but was also intended to include a few "military" ones. But, as the rebel leaders know, they can secure peace where they

choose, without sending Mr. Stephens or any one else to Washington on a special embassy. Let the people of the seceded States surrender the United States government property in their possession, and then elect representatives to the United States Congress, and the war will be over at once. The constitution and the laws are very explicit upon this subject, and must be obeyed. We therefore warn and advise the rebels to pursue this course. The only reason why they do not pursue it is because Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs dread the punishment of the laws and the vengeance of the people whom they have deluded and ruined. Still, with ordinary prudence upon our part, some such a consummation cannot be long delayed. We consequently exhort President Lincoln to devote himself for a few months exclusively to the war, refusing to see or hear politicians of any sect or party. We exhort our generals, officers and soldiers to labor for a few months more assiduously than ever. We exhort our navy to maintain a still more rigid blockade, so that the rebel leaders may not escape to Europe. We exhort the loyal people to stand steadily and heartily by the federal government. The great rebellion begins to totter. A few more sturdy blows, and it will be levelled to the dust.

Piracy Under the Guise of Neutrality—American Precedents Compared with British Practice.

The Premier of England, echoing the misrepresentations of Mr. Laird, the member for Birkenhead, attempted recently, in his place in the House of Commons, to palliate or excuse the bad faith displayed by his government towards the United States, in the matter of the fleet of pirate vessels sent out to destroy our commerce, by insinuating that we had shown no better faith toward her when she was at war with Russia. We have already answered that false suggestion by referring to facts proving that the neutrality which the United States professed as between the contending parties in that war they practiced thoroughly and impartially. One case to which we referred was that of the bark Maury, which was stopped in this port and subjected to a judicial examination, on the complaint of the British Consul that she was intended for the use of the Russian government, and it was only when the charge was shown to be entirely without foundation that she was released from custody. Another case was that of the General Admiral, a war vessel, which one of our eminent shipbuilders contracted, in 1853, to build for the Russian government. After the war broke out, in March, 1854, the contractor notified that government that this country being a neutral, he could not carry out his contract, and consequently ceased work upon it. It was not until 1859—six years after the contract was made—that the vessel was completed, and then, as we said, she was sent to Cronstadt by way of England. There was another case to which Mr. Laird referred in the House of Commons—that of the America, sent from this port to Petropavlovsk; but that vessel was neither more nor less than a tow-barge, and was intended and has since been used only as such.

Whenever Lord Palmerston or any other Englishman can cite an instance of the United States government having permitted its citizens to build, equip, fit out, own and send to sea armed vessels for the purpose of committing depredations on the commerce of a friendly nation, or of its having received, officially saluted, protected and aided in its ports such pirates, then, and not before, will there be found any justification for the unfriendly and treacherous course which the English government has pursued in our present difficulties. We respectfully invite Lord Palmerston and the Hon. Mr. Laird to search American annals for some such precedent.

The letter which we published yesterday from our Liverpool correspondent adds another to the many illustrations which we have heretofore had of what is British neutrality. It appears that the privateer Japan, afterwards called the Virginia, and now known as the Georgia, was the property of a Liverpool merchant for some time after she had actually turned corsair. Three American vessels—the George Griswold, the Good Hope and the F. W. Seaver—were captured by her, and the two latter destroyed, between the 14th and 22d of June, 1863, and it was not until the 23d of June that the formality of cancelling her British register was observed at the Liverpool Custom House. So that, while this pirate ship was roaming the seas on her mission of plunder and destruction, she was under the legal, as she still is under the practical, protection of the British flag, her registered owner then, as probably her real owner now, being Mr. Thomas Bold, of the mercantile firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool. We should not be at all surprised to find out before long that every other Anglo-Confederate pirate ship is either wholly or in part the property of English merchants, as they are all undoubtedly engaged in the service of English commerce.

While we are comparing American precedents with British practice, it may not be out of place to cite a British precedent which we have, however, declined to follow. In the year 1837 there were some revolutionary commotions in the British American Provinces, and a party of the patriots, as they were called, undertook to fit out a steamer for some military purpose on the American side of the Niagara river. Early on the morning of the 30th of December a party of British subjects crossed the river, attacked the Caroline, set her on fire, towed her into the current, and sent her, with over a score of persons on board, involving the violation of neutral territory, the honor of knighthood was conferred by the English government upon Sir Allan McNab.

We have not seen fit to follow that precedent, by pursuing into British ports the corsairs that there find protection, encouragement and assistance. Our cruisers may chase them to within a marine league of those ports; but they press the chase no further. They respect too much the rights of professed neutrals, while those neutrals themselves evince no regard for their duties. If England thinks that her treacherous course in this matter will be much longer submitted to she will find herself very much mistaken. The neutrality which is only piracy in disguise cannot be long maintained. Better an avowed enemy than a concealed foe.

SALUTE THE HARTFORD.—Admiral Farragut is on his way to this city in his flagship, the Hartford, and will arrive in a few days. Our New Orleans correspondent makes the excellent suggestion that the forts and war vessels in our harbor should salute the Hartford as she passes.

rows. We hope that General Canby, or Commander Meade, or whoever has charge of such matters, will make the proper arrangements at once, and give the heroes of the Mississippi a fitting reception.

BRASILIAN VIEWS ON BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—The Emperor of Brazil does not seem to comprehend the duties of a neutral in the same light in which they are comprehended and practiced by the British government. Instead of allowing pirate vessels to be built, armed and manned in his ports, he actually forbids them to enter at all. His Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular to the Presidents of the various provinces of the empire, making more explicit and defined their duties in regard to the observance of neutrality. The following are some of the instructions given in this circular bearing on the subject of privateers:

Belligerent vessels are not to receive in the ports of the empire anything but the naval stores of which they are actually in need to continue their voyage, and even this privilege presupposes that such vessels have actually a point of destination. Shelter and assistance are not to be allowed to vessels which are evidently cruising about in search of enemy's ships.

War vessels are not to be allowed to increase their crews, even by enlisting their own countrymen, in the ports of the empire.

They are not to be allowed to increase the number or calibre of their guns, or to purchase or ship small arms or munitions of war.

And, finally, the Confederate steamer Alabama is not to be admitted into any port of the empire, because she has made the island of Rea a base of operations, leaving her anchorage there for the purpose of making prizes.

When Brazil proclaims her neutrality she evidently means what she says and knows exactly what she means. When Great Britain proclaims her neutrality she does so merely as a mask behind which she can depredate upon American commerce. If any one is in doubt as to what is the true duty of an honorable neutral, we point to the course of the Brazilian government. If any one wants to see an enemy disguised as a neutral, we point to Great Britain.

THE PARK CONCERT YESTERDAY.—The concert yesterday was somewhat short by the storm that visited the city during the afternoon. A goodly number of persons and vehicles were on the Park at the time the first storm commenced, and the skeddaddling, especially of the lightly attired females, can be better imagined than described. In a few moments the covered way under the terrace was crowded, and remained so until the storm passed over, when the concert was resumed. It was, however, found that the crowd had greatly diminished, but notwithstanding this fact the programme was carried through to the end.

Mrs. Maretsch Not Summstruck.—The lady who died suddenly on Friday afternoon at No. 8 Amy street, from the effects of the heat, was not Mrs. Maretsch, but Mrs. Birgitta. The mistake was occasioned by the fact that Mrs. Birgitta had in her pocket a handkerchief on which was worked the name of Mrs. Maretsch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—In your issue of yesterday, containing your notice that the lady who died suddenly yesterday at No. 8 Amy street was the wife of Max Maretsch, "the late opera manager of the Academy of Music," this is a mistake. "Madame Maretsch" is at present with her husband and family at her house on Staten Island, enjoying excellent health. Your kind insertion of this notice will relieve the anxiety of her numerous friends, and oblige your obedient servant, ALFRED JOEL.

SECRETARY STANDS.—ON THE MARSHES OF THE WAR DISCOVERED AT LAST. BY THE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND. [See New York Times, August 1.] Without any exception, the most interesting and valuable of our newspapers is the New York Times. It is not only a source of information, but a source of instruction. It is not only a source of amusement, but a source of improvement. It is not only a source of pleasure, but a source of profit. It is not only a source of knowledge, but a source of wisdom. It is not only a source of power, but a source of glory. It is not only a source of honor, but a source of respect. It is not only a source of admiration, but a source of emulation. It is not only a source of imitation, but a source of originality. It is not only a source of invention, but a source of discovery. It is not only a source of progress, but a source of civilization. It is not only a source of enlightenment, but a source of salvation. It is not only a source of life, but a source of death. It is not only a source of joy, but a source of sorrow. It is not only a source of love, but a source of hate. It is not only a source of peace, but a source of war. It is not only a source of friendship, but a source of enmity. It is not only a source of alliance, but a source of hostility. It is not only a source of cooperation, but a source of competition. It is not only a source of harmony, but a source of discord. It is not only a source of unity, but a source of division. It is not only a source of concord, but a source of conflict. It is not only a source of agreement, but a source of disagreement. It is not only a source of consent, but a source of dissent. It is not only a source of assent, but a source of dissent. It is not only a source of approval, but a source of disapproval. It is not only a source of praise, but a source of blame. It is not only a source of commendation, but a source of censure. It is not only a source of honor, but a source of dishonor. It is not only a source of glory, but a source of shame. It is not only a source of power, but a source of weakness. It is not only a source of strength, but a source of weakness. It is not only a source of courage, but a source of cowardice. It is not only a source of valor, but a source of timidity. It is not only a source of heroism, but a source of villainy. It is not only a source of nobility, but a source of baseness. It is not only a source of magnanimity, but a source of meanness. It is not only a source of generosity, but a source of selfishness. It is not only a source of kindness, but a source of cruelty. It is not only a source of compassion, but a source of indifference. It is not only a source of sympathy, but a source of antipathy. It is not only a source of fellowship, but a source of rivalry. It is not only a source of partnership, but a source of competition. It is not only a source of association, but a source of disassociation. 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